

11-29-00

PATENT APPLICATION

A

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Express Mail Label No.: EL 482 000 575 US
Attorney Docket No.: R & G C-312
November 28, 2000

jc843 U.S. PRO
09/724181
11/28/00

Box Patent Application

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the ☒ utility ☐ design
patent application of:

Inventor(s) : Robert Edward Meredith SWANN and
Robert Wei Liang TAN

For : IMAGE PROCESSING

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.53, the above-identified application is
being submitted without the filing fee, and it is respectfully
requested that this application be granted a serial number and
filing date and that the undersigned be notified of the date
by which the filing fee must be submitted. Enclosed are:

☒ Specification

☐ Declaration or Oath

☒ 5 Drawing Sheets ☐ Formal

☒ Informal

☐ Amendment Before First Office Action

☐ Information Disclosure Statement

☐ Assignment, with Recordation Form Cover Sheet. A check
for \$ is enclosed to cover the recording fee.

☒ Acknowledgment Postal Card

☒ Priority is claimed under 35 USC 119 based on United
Kingdom Application No. 0016222.2, filed June 30, 2000.

☐ A certified copy of the priority application is
enclosed.

☒ Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.53, this application is being filed
without the declaration or oath. Please notify the
undersigned of the due date for submitting the
declaration or oath. A Power of Attorney in favor of the

undersigned will be submitted later. Please direct all telephone calls to the undersigned at telephone number (616) 381-1156. Please address all correspondence to:

FLYNN, THIEL, BOUTELL & TANIS, P.C.
2026 Rambling Road
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1699

The inventors are Dr. Robert Edward Meredith SWANN and Robert Wei Liang TAN; residing at Cambridge and Herts, Great Britain; having the following post office addresses: 13 Honey Hill Mews Pound Hill Cambridge CB3 0AL, Great Britain and 37 Orchard Road Melbourn Royston Herts SG8 6HH, Great Britain; and having the following citizenship: Great Britain.

[] Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.52, the enclosed application is in the form of a foreign language text:

- [] An English translation and a statement that the English translation is accurate are enclosed.
- [] Please notify the undersigned of the due date for submitting an English translation and a statement that the English translation is accurate.

Respectfully submitted,


David S. Goldenberg

DSG/km

FLYNN, THIEL, BOUTELL	Dale H. Thiel	Reg. No. 24 323
& TANIS, P.C.	David G. Boutell	Reg. No. 25 072
2026 Rambling Road	Ronald J. Tanis	Reg. No. 22 724
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1699	Terryence F. Chapman	Reg. No. 32 549
Phone: (616) 381-1156	Mark L. Maki	Reg. No. 36 589
Fax: (616) 381-5465	David S. Goldenberg	Reg. No. 31 257
	Sidney B. Williams, Jr.	Reg. No. 24 949
	Liane L. Churney	Reg. No. 40 694
	Brian R. Tumm	Reg. No. 36 328

Encl: Listed above

PATENT APPLICATION

"Express Mail" Mailing Label No.: EL 482 000 575 US
Date of Mailing: November 28, 2000
Applicant(s): Robert Edward Meredith SWANN et al
Title: IMAGE PROCESSING
Serial No.: Unknown
Filed: Unknown
Atty Docket No.: R & G C-312

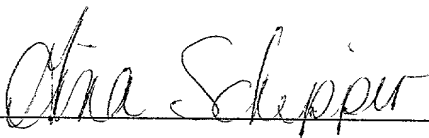
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington DC 20231

EXPRESS MAILING CERTIFICATE

Sir:

I hereby certify that the attached paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington DC 20231.

FLYNN, THIEL, BOUTELL & TANIS, P.C.

By: 

Date: November 28, 2000

Document(s) attached: Patent Application Transmittal
Specification, Claims & Abstract
5 Drawing Sheets
Postal Card

Telephone: (616) 381-1156
191.9912

- 1 -

IMAGE PROCESSING

This invention relates to image processing and is of particular benefit to clustering data in binary images.

5 In a number of image processing applications there is a requirement to cluster objects together, i.e. objects which are related due to their close proximity to each other. For example in document image processing, text objects that are close to each other may be clustered
10 together to form paragraphs. With binary image data this clustering can be performed by merging, i.e. removing gaps between objects that are less than a specified distance limit. The difficulty in merging binary objects into clusters is the determination of the distance limit. If
15 the distance limit is too small then some related objects remain separate. If the distance limit is too large then gaps between clusters may be removed incorrectly.

If the separation between clusters is significantly larger than the gaps between objects within a cluster, then the
20 setting of the distance limit is easy. In the cases where the separation between clusters is similar to the gaps between objects in a cluster, deciding the distance limit for merging is more difficult. If the separation between clusters is smaller than the gaps between objects in a
25 cluster then it may be impossible for a single distance limit to merge objects into clusters without also incorrectly joining clusters together. In the example of text processing of document images, merging text into paragraphs is easy if the separation of the paragraphs is
30 significantly larger than the gap between letters. However if the gap between letters is less than the separation between paragraphs (as is often the case in a document with many fonts and sizes of text), then it may

not be possible to cluster all the text into paragraphs successfully using a simple binary merging operation.

In image processing applications where the clustering of binary objects is difficult because of the close proximity
5 of the clusters, it is often helpful to use additional information to segment the binary image. The information used to segment the binary image is generally more useful if taken from a separate source or earlier form of the image. In the example of text processing in document
10 images, the binary image of the text objects may be segmented according to background colour, calculated from the original greyscale image of the document. Unfortunately segmentation of an image can be difficult and many techniques do not adequately account for slowly
15 varying features or incomplete region boundaries.

We have appreciated that the process of segmenting and merging in order to cluster objects in a binary image may be made more successful and computationally efficient if they are combined into a single process, where the
20 segmentation information is represented as the boundaries between regions. Accordingly a preferred embodiment of the invention clusters together objects in a binary image by removing the gaps between objects in the cases where the gaps are less than a specified distance limit and do
25 not cross a region boundary.

We have observed that the merging of objects in a binary image into clusters can benefit from segmentation of that image. If the segmentation can separate clusters without dissecting them then it reduces the likelihood of
30 incorrectly merging clusters together. This can simplify the requirements of the merging operation making it easier to successfully set a distance limit for the merging. We have also observed that the requirement of merging objects

in a binary image into clusters also simplifies the task of segmentation. As an isolated task the segmentation would need to be able to separate the whole image into distinct regions. However the merging operation has a distance limit which will keep clusters that are well separated isolated. Thus the demands on the segmentation are reduced to separating regions where the clusters would otherwise be merged together. The benefit of the invention performing both the merging and segmentation simultaneously is to take advantage of the reduced requirements of the segmentation information and the simplification in the setting of the merging distance limit.

The invention is defined with more precision in the appended claims to which reference should now be made.

A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described in detail by way of an example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows schematically apparatus for identifying addresses on complex envelopes;

Figure 2 shows schematically a conventional method for applying both segmentation and merging to a binary image;

Figure 3 shows schematically an embodiment of the invention used to perform the tasks of both segmentation and merging on a binary image;

Figure 4 shows benefit of using regions boundaries for segmentation in the case of segmenting text in a document image according to background colour; and

Figure 5 shows schematically apparatus for identifying addresses on complex envelopes using an embodiment of the invention.

In an example of identifying addresses on complex envelopes in a mail processing system there is a requirement to cluster text objects into paragraphs that may be addresses. As with many other image processing applications the merging of binary text objects into paragraphs can benefit from the use of additional information to segment the image. Accordingly in the case of processing document images such as mail we have proposed in our British Patent Application No. [] filed on the same day as the current application, a method of clustering related text objects in an image document. The aforementioned patent uses two segmentations, one according to text colour and one according to background colour, to segment the binary image of the text objects. In the example shown Figure 1 the apparatus to identify addresses on complex envelopes, uses a simplified version that creates a segmentation from the background information only.

In Figure 1, a scanner 2 produces a 256 level greyscale image from the input document. It could of course produce other resolutions of greyscale image or indeed a colour image. This greyscale image then passes to a text object extraction unit 4 which identifies the text objects in the image and produces a binary image of these.

At the same time, the greyscale image passes to a global information segmentation unit 6 which creates a segmentation for the image based on the background greyscale level by defining regions where the grey level is the same or within a predetermined range. This could also use colour information. This segmentation data relating to background grey level is then passed to a segmentation unit 8 which also receives the binary image from the text object extraction unit 4. This then

segments the binary image of text according to the global background information supplied to it.

The output data for this is then passed to the merging unit 10 which, for each segmented region, merges text objects according to the distance between letters. Letters which are separated by less than a predetermined distance are merged together and ones which are further apart are not. This produces text blocks which are passed to a sorting unit 12. This sorts the text blocks according to those most likely to contain an address (in the case of a mail processing system) and passes these to an optical character recognition (OCR) unit 14.

Steps 8 and 10 in Figure 1 are a binary segmentation and merger. A conventional approach to both segmentation and merging of a binary image is shown in Figure 2. This requires the segmentation to separate the image into complete regions. The merging operation can then be applied to each region separately. In Figure 2 a segmentation map is created from segmentation information by a segmentation mapping unit 16. This map of segmented regions is combined with the binary image (of text or other objects) in a binary image segmentation unit 18. This outputs, in turn, separated regions of the binary image to a merging unit 20 which removes gaps between objects below a specified distance limit with each region. The output of this is then a sequence of clustered binary objects which do not cross region boundaries. The clusters are constrained by the distance limit of the merging applied. The task of using the segmentation information to separate the image into distinct regions is difficult to do accurately and therefore this system does have drawbacks.

An embodiment of the invention as shown in Figure 3 is an alternative to this. Instead of attempting to use the segmentation information to separate the image into complete regions, the task is reduced to extracting the region boundaries. Removing gaps between objects in the binary image then performs the merging operation. However, gaps are only removed if they are less than the specified distance limit and do not cross a region boundary. The result is effectively a simultaneous segmentation and merging operation with the advantage that at no point does the image have to be completely segmented. In fact, since the region boundaries do not have to be complete, the process is significantly simpler than forming an isolated segmentation.

The system of Figure 3 comprises a boundary extraction unit 22 which extracts region boundaries from segmentation information derived from the input greyscale image or some other source. This segmentation information may be information defining changes in background colour or greyscale which exceeds a predetermined limit. This gives a binary image of region boundaries which forms one of the inputs to the merging and segmentation unit 24. The other input to this is the binary image, which in the case of mail processing would come from the text object extraction unit 4 of Figure 1.

The segmentation and merging unit then merges together objects in the binary image without crossing any region boundaries. Merging is performed by removing gaps between objects that are below the merging distance limit and which do not cross a region boundary. Normally, such a process will be performed by conventional hardware programmed with software to perform this process. However, dedicated hardware circuitry could be provided to implement the segmentation and merging. The benefit of

using boundaries for segmentation is illustrated in Figure 4a)-e). Figure 4a) and b) show the original and background to a document in a mail processing system. In order to aid the clustering of text objects in the paragraphs. The background has been extracted from the original image to segment the binary text objects. This segmentation provided by the background is shown in Figure 4b. As can be seen, the background areas are obviously distinct and there is no difficulty in separating the image into complete distinct regions according to background.

Figures 4c) and d) show original and background of another envelope. The top half of the image is a table of figures and the bottom half has some text. However, the text on the lower section is printed on a background which darkens from right to left. This gradient makes it difficult to segment the image into distinct regions. On the left side, it is clear that the image has upper and lower parts which should be separated. On the right there is no apparent boundary. Complete segmentation would therefore be very difficult. However, region boundaries are simple to extract from the background and give a good accurate representation of where merging can and cannot occur. Thus, the region boundaries can be extracted from the background information and these are illustrated in Figure 4e). In this, the line dividing upper and lower parts is distinct in the left-hand portion of the image but gradually decreases in distinctness towards the right-hand edge. Using the system of Figure 3, no merging can take place across this boundary.

A further advantage of this simultaneous merging and segmentation is that, whereas normal segmentation information needs to be able to segment the whole image, in this particular system, it only needs to represent a

region boundary. This can be merely a line. It does not
need to enclose the distinct region. When used with
document image processing, the text objects, the
background colour, text colour, text orientation, etc.,
5 can all be used to segment the whole image. However, with
the current technique, incomplete boundaries such as bold
lines, location of images and logos, etc., can all be used
successfully to aid clustering of text objects. In
10 addition, repetitive segmentations are normally
computationally intensive. The present technique requires
only a binary image of the lines not to be crossed during
merging. Thus, the multiple segmentations represent a
case of Or-ing a number of binary images to create a
complete binary image of the region boundaries. This is
15 computationally much less intensive.

The embodiment shown in Figure 5 shows the merging and
segmentation system of Figure 3 used in the apparatus of
Figure 1 and replacing the segmentation unit 8 and the
merging unit 10. The segmentation information input to
20 the boundary extraction units 22 comes from the global
segmentation unit 6. The binary image input to the
merging and segmentation unit comes from the text object
extraction unit 4. The output of the segmentation and
merging unit 24 is a set of text objects grouped into text
25 blocks. These are then sorted for the text block most
likely to be the address by the sorting unit 12 before
passing to the OCR 14. The system can easily be
implemented to use text colour segmentation instead of
greyscale segmentation.

30 The invention performs the clustering of objects in a
binary image where the clusters are described by a maximum
distance allowed between objects and by some information
that implies segmentation between clusters. The
segmentation information is supplied as a binary image of

region boundary lines that are not crossed during the clustering operation. The region boundaries do not have to be complete. Since the invention is a general image processing technique for clustering of binary objects there are numerous applications. The main example used in this description has been the clustering of text objects into paragraphs in document images. Other applications could include:

- Biological Image Processing

10 E.g. Clustering binary image of foreign bodies infecting cells, where the segmentation region boundaries are the cell walls.

- Geographical Image Processing

15 E.g. Clustering live stock in images of fields where the region boundaries are the hedge rows.

- Image Processing in military applications

20 E.g. Clustering of personnel in a building, where the binary image of personnel locations may be taken from a thermal imaging system and the segmentation region boundaries are taken as the walls in the building plans.

CLAIMS:

1. An image processing system for producing clusters for related objects for subsequent analysis comprising, means for supplying a multi-level digital representation of the image, means for identifying
5 predetermined objects in the image and supplying data defining their locations, means for deriving boundary data from the multi-level digital representation, the boundary data representing boundaries between different regions of
10 the image, means for clustering the predetermined objects into groups in dependence on their proximity to each other and in dependence on the boundary data, and means for supplying data relating to the groups for subsequent analysis.
- 15 2. An image processing system according to claim 1 in which the boundary data is derived from another representation of the image.
- 20 3. An image processing system according to claim 1 in which the boundary data is derived from a separate source containing data relating to the image.
4. An image processing system according to claim 1 in which the boundary data is derived from background data from the multi-level digital representation.
- 25 5. An image processing system according to claim 4 in which the background data is colour data.
6. An image processing system according to claim 4 in which the background data is greyscale data.
7. An image processing system according to any preceding claim in which the means for clustering objects

together clusters objects which are separated by less than a predetermined limit.

8. An image processing system according to any preceding claim in which the means for clustering objects
5 together clusters objects which are not separated by any boundary defined by the boundary data.

9. A method for processing images for producing clusters of related objects for subsequent analysis comprising the steps of, supplying a multi-level digital
10 representation of the image, identifying predetermined objects in the image, supplying data defining the locations of the predetermined objects, deriving boundary data from the multi-level digital representation, the boundary data representing boundaries between regions of
15 the original image, and clustering the predetermined objects into groups in dependence on their proximity to each other and in dependence on the boundary data.

10. A method according to claim 9 in which the boundary data is derived from another representation of
20 the image.

11. A method according to claim 9 in which the boundary data is derived from a separate source containing data relating to the image.

12. A method according to claim 7 in which the
25 boundary data is derived from background data in the multi-level digital representation.

13. A method according to claim 12 in which the background data is colour data.

14. A method according to claim 12 in which the background data is greyscale data.

15. A method according to any of claims 10 to 14 in
which the step of clustering objects together clusters
5 objects separated by less than a predetermined limit.

16. A method according to any of claims 10 to 15 in which the step of clustering objects together clusters objects which are not separated by any boundary defined by the boundary data.

ABSTRACT:

An image processing system produces clusters of related objects for subsequent analysis. It receives a multi-level digital representation of the image and
5 predetermined objects are identified by extraction units (4). A segmentation unit (6) drives boundary data from the multi-level digital representation, the boundary data representing boundaries between different regions of the image. A clustering unit (8) clusters the predetermined
10 objects into groups in dependence on their proximity to each other and in dependence on the boundary data and supplies this cluster data for subsequent analysis.

Figure 1

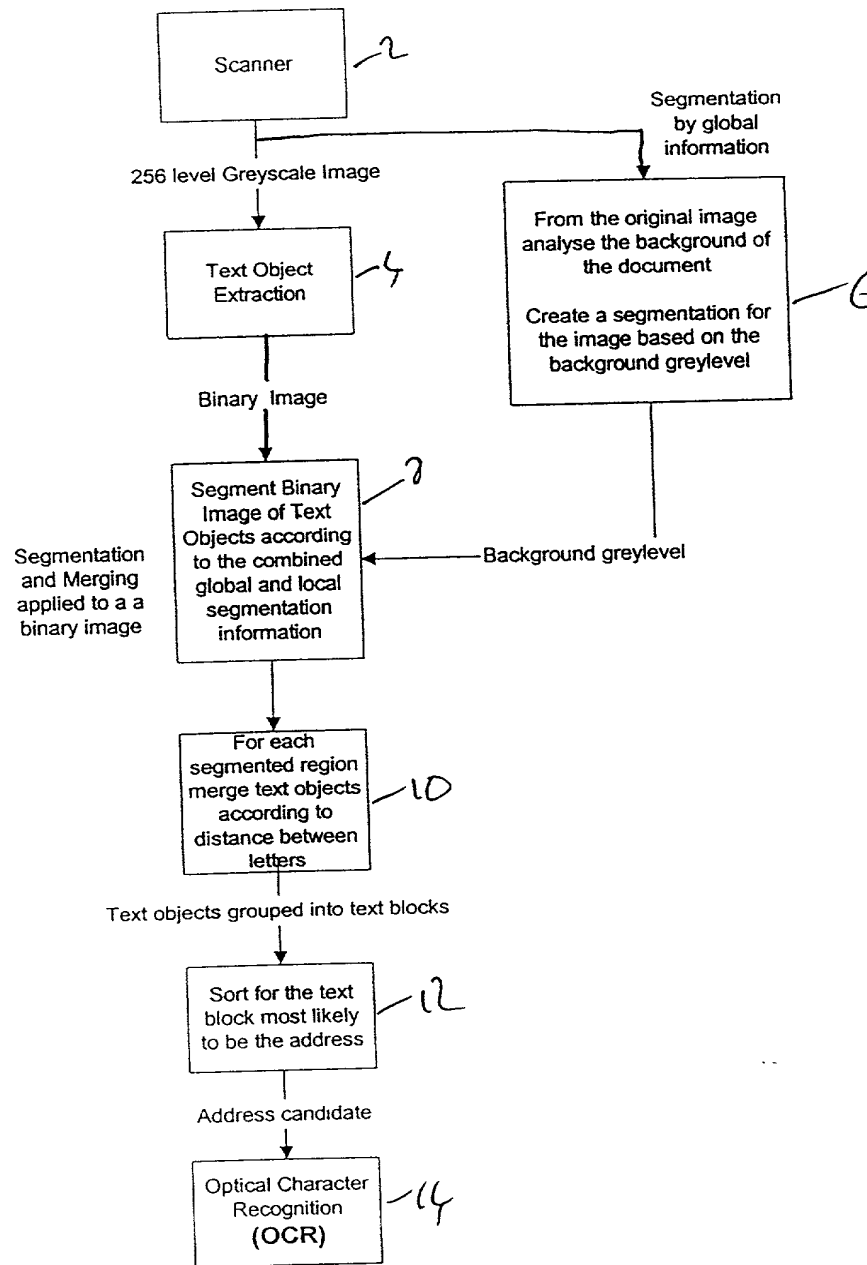


Figure 2

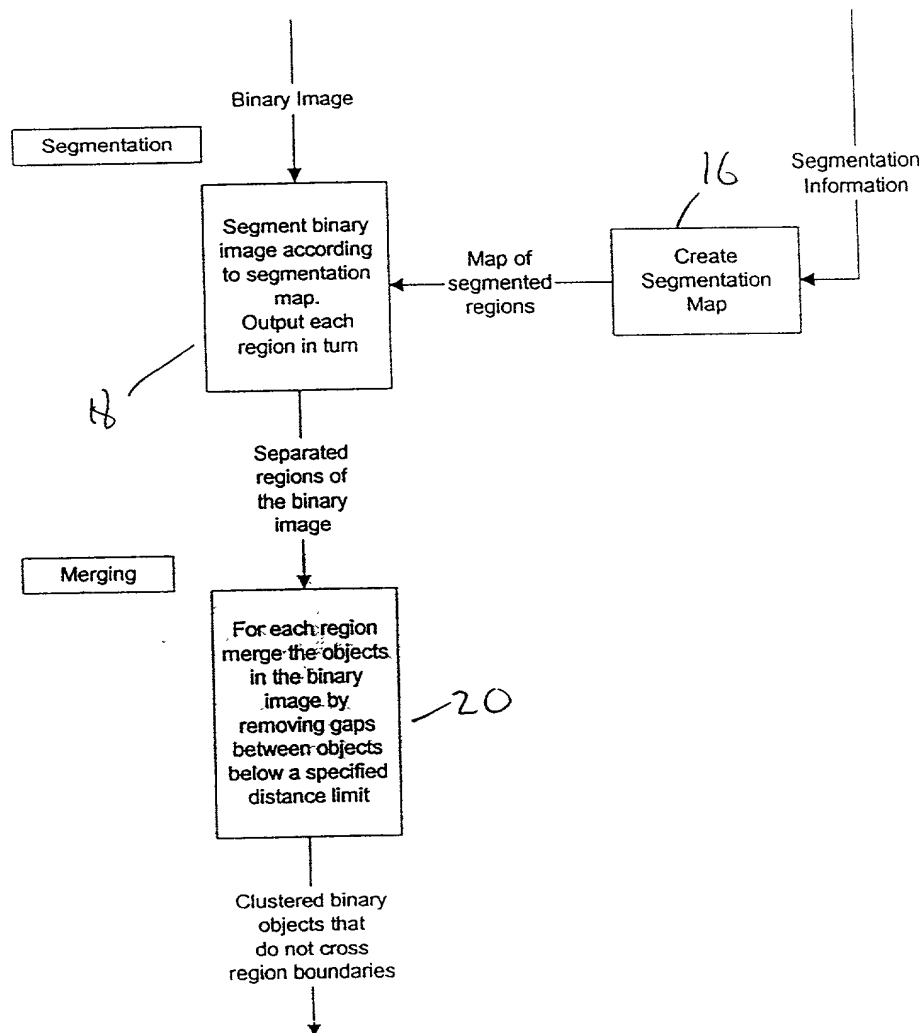


Figure 3

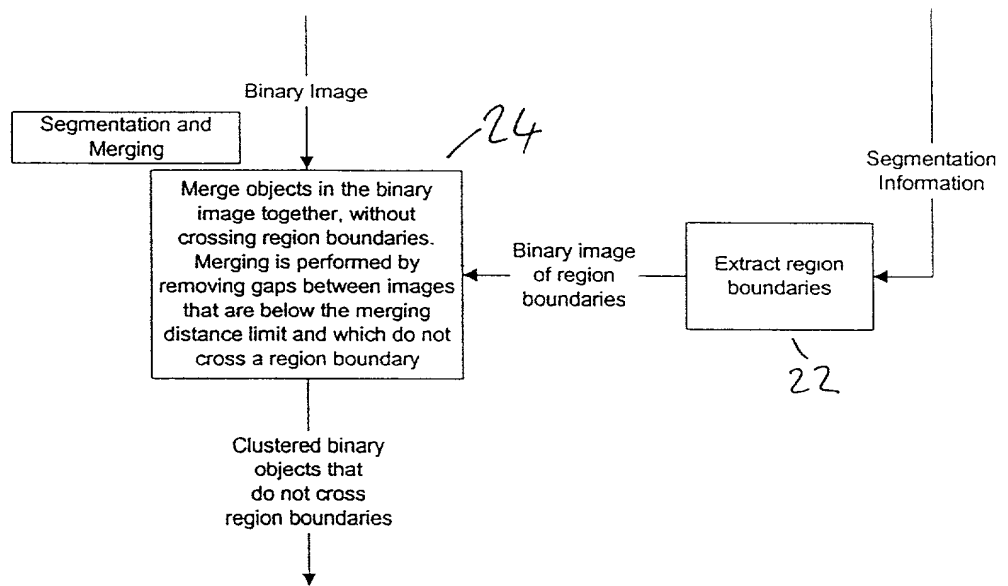
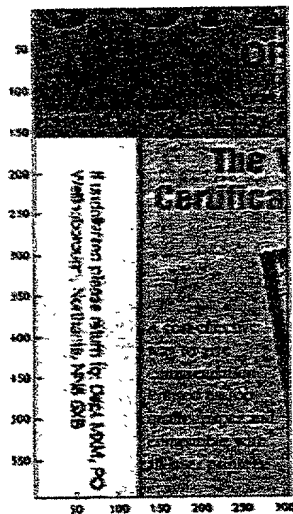
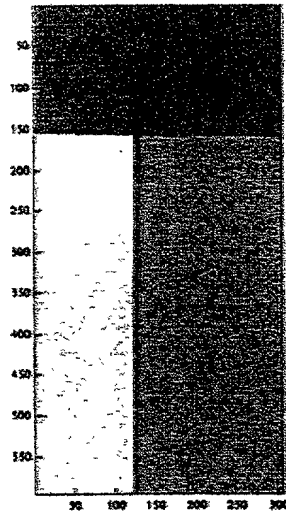


Figure 4

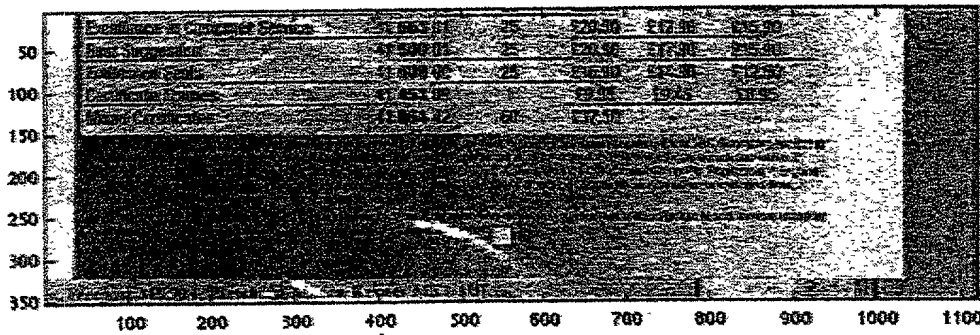
A) Original



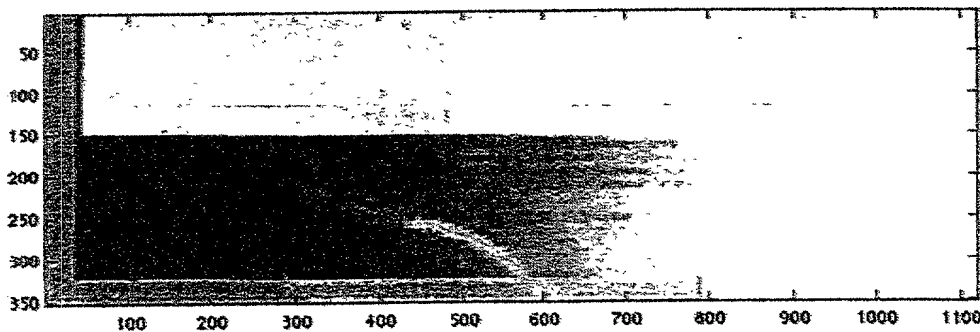
B) Background



C) Original



D) Background



E) Region Boundaries

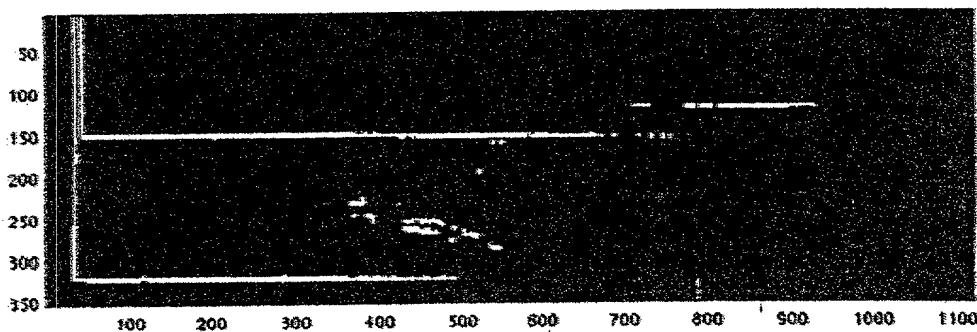


Figure 5

